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>isolation, some of which  
>will be injured or killed; and (2) an increase in PAHs and other  
>contaminants and turbidity due to  
>removal of contaminated sediments that will harass or kill juvenile and  
>adult fish in the action  
>area, and will likely cause them to avoid the project vicinity during  
>project activities.  
>The NMFS anticipates that up to 50 juvenile and 5 adult individuals of  
>the ESUs considered in  
>the consultation will be captured, injured, or killed due to work  
>necessary to isolate the in-water  
>construction area. Because the individual juvenile fish that are likely  
>to be captured, injured or  
>killed by this action are from different ESUs that are similar to each  
>other in appearance and life  
>history, and to unlisted species that occupy the same area, assigning  
>>this take to individual ESUs  
>is not possible. The adult fish could be UWR spring-run or LCR Chinook  
>salmon, UWR or LCR  
>steelhead or LCR coho salmon.  
>Take caused by the contaminant and turbidity exposure cannot be  
>accurately quantified as a  
>number of fish because the relationship between contaminant  
>concentrations and effects, as well  
>the distribution and abundance of listed salmonids in the action area,  
>is imprecise. In such  
>circumstances, NMFS uses the causal link established between the  
>activity and a change in  
>habitat conditions (such as water quality) affecting the species to  
>describe the extent of take as a  
>numerical level of habitat disturbance.  
>Here, the best available indicator for the extent of take is the area  
>and volume of benthic habitat  
>that will be modified by the action because those variables are directly  
>  
>proportional to harm  
>attributable to this project - removal of 20,000 square feet of  
>freshwater rearing and migration  
>habitat containing 16,000 cy of tar material and contaminated sediment.  
>In the accompanying  
>Opinion, NMFS determined that the level of incidental take associated  
>with this activity is not  
>likely to result in jeopardy to the species. Moreover, the habitat that  
>will be affected is  
>extremely poor quality because of the existing level of contamination,  
>and is not limited at the  
>site-specific or watershed scale.  
>/The estimated number of fish to be captured, injured, or killed during  
>work area isolation (50  
>juvenile and 5 adult individuals of the ESUs considered in the  
>(consultation) and the amount of  
>contaminated sediment that will be removed by dredging (20,000 square  
>feet of freshwater  
>rearing and migration habitat containing 16,000 cy of tar material and  
>contaminated sediment)  
>are thresholds for reinitiating consultation. Exceeding any of these  
>limits will trigger the  
>reinitiation provisions of this Opinion/.  
>  
>Blischke.Eric@epamail.epa.gov wrote:  
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>  
>>Rob, can you help me out here.  
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>>Eric  
>>----- Forwarded by Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US on 12/20/2005 01:10 PM  
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URBANOWICZ Karla  
  
<URBANOWICZ.Karl  
  
a@deq.state.or.u To
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s>

Eric Blischke/R10/USEPA/US@EPA

cc

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>>Hey Eric -
>>Bruce Hope told me there have been two biological opinions issued by
>>NOAA for the Portland Harbor and the McCormick and Baxter site that
>>showed there was "injury" to fish.  Do you know where I could get a
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>>
>copy
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>
>>of these BiOps to take a look?
>>
>>Thanks
>>Merry Christmas to you, H, and A!
>>
>>Karla Urbanowicz
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>(See attached file: NMFS_BiOP_gasco_site_08-19-2005.pdf)(See attached
>file: Robert.Neely.vcf)
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